

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 15. Vol. IV.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1813.

[Vol. 27.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY
BY THOMAS SMITH.

PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

CONDITIONS.

THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the expiration of the year, or Two DOLLARS at the time of subscribing. Persons at a distance directing the paper to be forwarded by mail, must accompany their order with two dollars cash, or a note for three dollars. The postage in every case must be paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at 50 cents per square the first time, and 25 cents for each continuance.

THE PRINTING OFFICE is kept at Bradford's old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

PRINTING of every description will be executed in a very handsome style on the usual terms,—the whole apparatus used in the office being entirely new.

A LIST of letters remaining in the Post-Office at Lexington Ky. on the 30th day of March, 1813; which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the general Post-Office as dead letters.

Allen Catharine
Armstrong William
Alles William
Abraham Blackstone
Aimes Benjamin
Armstrong Thomas
Adams Mary
Allen James
Bell William C.
Bell Cuthbert
Bullock Edmund
Bradley L.
Brownston Jacob
Barbee Andrew
Biest Judy
Brotherton David
Birch Mary
Bradshaw Lt. James
Barr Thomas
Barr Benjamin
Boone Samuel
Boyer John
Birch George S.
Boyer John G.
Bishop Robert H.
Baker David
Baker Allen
Bryant Joseph
Beach Capt. William
Bathard Howard
Brenberger Caty
Bradley Susan R.
Browning Capt. James
Blew Bailey

Cornelius Abner
Crow Beddy
Coleman Thomas
Creath Rev. Jacob
Chinn John
Cole Leroy
Cavens John
Clay Henry C.
Croschwait Perry
Crabtree Isaac
Carlie Daniel
Christian Sally W. H.
Craig James
Cassell Abraham
Cumbaugh John
Camp Robert
Catin William
Carns Samuel
Clark John
Causery Cur is
Caton William
Conquest James

Davis John W.
Downing Margaret
Downing Susan
Downing Francis
Dennis Robert
Dishman William
Dickinson Elizabeth
Davis James

Elder Matthew
Elliot William

Frary Polly
Farris Matthew L.
Francis Thomas
Forbush George
Feeld Rosanna

Griffith Seth N.
Gaines Polly
Gildner Bernhard
Goun Henry
Graves James
Grimes Elijah
Gunt Littia
Garnet Thomas
Goodnough Isiah
Gorn Henry
Gama Mr.
Gatewood Ann

Hendly John
Hays and Jones
Hunt John
Humphrey Wm.
Hays Andrew
Hardesty David
Hicks John
Howard Geo. & co.
Hubbard Simon M.
Hamilton Robert
Huntingdon Mr.
Henry John
Humphrey Mr. A.
Hickman Joel
Hall Thomas
Hardy Alex.

Jingles John
Jones William S.
Keene Dr. Billingly
Kestler Elizabeth
King William
Kerley Francis
Kiley Henry
Kaufman David
Kizer Jacob
Kandrum James

Loydon Capt.
Lewis Samuel
Lipscomb Spotswood
Logan John
Lewis Warner W.

M'Feters Margaret
Merry Capt. P.
M'Clure Andrew
M'Clure Posey
Marr Leonard
Monfort David
M'All Thomas
M'Dowel Lucy
May Catharine
M'Cracken John
M'Mullin Robert
M'iller William
M'Pheters William
Miller John
M'Donald John
Massie Susan
M'Cormack Geo. W.
M'Crosky Alexander
M'Murray Prudence
Monroe Jane Lucy
Mouel Benjamin
Mitchell William

Nocin George
North Abraham
Obrine Mary
Oldham Eliza W.

Picket George W.
Philips Samuel
Parmer James
Paxton Andrew
Payne Elizabeth
Park John
Peak Morgan
Patterson Francis
Penny Henry
Patterson Arthur
Patterson William
Page Harriet
Prather Walter

Rosse Ely
Rogers Joseph
Robb Joseph
Ramsey Thomas
Richey Samuel
Rogers Coleman
Rodes Clifton
Reed Andrew sen.
Rosse Augustavus
Richardson John sen
Romons Isaac

Stout David
Snyder John
Sale James
Stamps William
Sullee Peter
Simpson John S.
Sayre David
Stoy Daniel
Shock John
Seisno William
Stevenson George
Strickland Stephen
Shaw Delia
Sale Joanna
Sheton Aney
Shields Patrick
Sallee Peter
Smith Thomas
Stephen John
Strother Danl. F.
Steele William
Stuart Alexander

Taylor Eliza
Tillot Robert
Thomas Michael
Tutt Benjamin
Thurston Charles M.
Thompson Ebenezer
Taylor James
Tompkins William
Terrence David
Thompson Charles
Talbert Jonathan
Taith Patrick

Upson Stephen

Whittington Charles
Wilkinson Samuel
Wright Harrett
Whitmore Frederick
Walkley Stephen
Ward Stephen
Williams John
Wilson Abraham
Woodward Joseph C.
Winn Nathaniel
Wright Jefferson
Williams Daniel J.
West John
Wood Gideon
Walker George
Williams Maria C.
Waggon John P.
Wingate John C.
Wood Gideon
Winscott Joseph
Winn Col. John
Wood Alex.

Young Leving
Young Laurens
Yates James G.

JOHN JORDAN, JUN. P. M.

Lex. April 13, 1813.

FOR SALE.

A BRICK STABLE AND CARRIAGE HOUSE, 33 feet by 22, and a LOT OF GROUND on Upper street, opposite S. Long's carpenter shop, and near Mr. Hunt's factory—Application to be made to

KENNEDY & BRAND.

April 6, 1813.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against receiving any one of the three notes given by me to William Parrar. They are all dated in February last. One is of Four hundred and twenty-five dollars, payable in two years after date; another of Three hundred and seventy-five, payable in twelve months after date; and third is of Two hundred and fifty dollars, payable in four months after date; as I am determined not to pay them until he has fully complied with his engagement.

BENJ. SMITH.

April 6, 1813.

Lawtrans John
Loyd Frethians
Leathers Joshua
Lewis Alexander
Long Gabriel

M'Dowel Maj. James
Madcap Thomas
M'Kee Archibald
M'Gee John
Moore Samuel T.
Morton Elizabeth H.
M'Gee Walter
Morgan Charles
Miller Robert
Magnor William
Moore Yelle
M'Leod Alfred
Metcalf Alfred
Morton James
Moffett Geo.
Montgomery Maj. Alex.
Merick John H.
Morris John
Meredith Samuel
Moore Capt. William
Martin Edward L.
M'Cormack Robert

New John F.
Nash William
Owens Evans

Prather John
Parker Hutchison
Page James
Parker Elizabeth R.
Perce Thomas
Piles Martha
Poor Matthew
Padgett Nancy
Pugh Judith
Payne John
Price William B.
Price Mr.
Pettit George

Rankin Rev. Adam
Ross Vincene
Rogers John
Robinson William
Rice Elizabeth
Rumsey Thomas
Ridgely Jane
Riley Ninon
Rumsey James
R. Roberts Jesse S.
Russell William

Sampson James
Safford David B.
Shankling Robert
Scott Old Mrs.
Smith Joseph
Sullinger Peter
Smith William
Strobel Daniel
Shaw Catharine
Smeeing Randol
Spindle Edmund
Seidner Conrad
Stevenson Thomas
Shoemaker Henry
Showard Leven
Smith Joseph
Siderer Henry
Sharp Richard
Steele Samuel
Sidebottom Joseph
Steele Mary
Stephens Thomas

Talbot John C.
Tracey Ann
Thornton John
Troutman Adam
Thompson William
Towles Rawleigh D.
Talbot Smith Char-
lotte
Turner Noble W.
Thornton Ann L.
Tompkins Jane

Vance James

Wilson George B.
Wooley Hannah
Worley Joshua
Woodford Thomas C.
W. W. Worsley
Werling Benjamin
Winslow Sarah
Wilson James
Walker Joseph
Ware Major James
Webb Aaron
Warefield Caleb
Woodbridge S.
Walsh Elizabeth
Wood James
Worthington W.
Waggon John P.
Wingate John C.
Wood Gideon
Winscott Joseph
Winn Col. John
Wood Alex.

Yard Nicholas
Young Richard
Young Leonard

TAKEN UP by Job Young, on the waters of Clear creek, near Mount Pleasant meeting house, one Sorrel MAKE, supposed to be eleven or twelve years old; no brand or mark perceivable, blind in both eyes, four white feet, blaze face, about fourteen hands high—appraised to Fifteen dollars, this 20th day of July, 1812. JAMES DUNN.

April 6, 1813. 14—3t

Silver Platers, Silver Smiths and Brass Founders.

I & E. WOODRUFF.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public in general, that they still continue to carry on the above business in all their branches at their former stand, opposite the Branch Bank, on Main-street, Lexington. They return their sincere thanks for past patronage, and hope by their strict attention to business, to merit its continuance.

THEY HAVE, AND INTEND KEEPING ON HAND, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Gold & Silver Ware.

Plated Candlesticks, Castors, &c.

OF THE NEWEST PATTERNS.

ALSO,

AN ELIGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Bridle Bits, Stirrup Irons, &c.

OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE PATTERNS.

ALL KINDS OF

Carriage and Harness Mounting,

Carriage & Gig Springs, Coach

Lacc, Fringe & Tassels.

ALSO, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Brass Candlesticks, Auditions, Sho-

vets & Tongs, Door Knock-

ers, &c.

Which they will dispose of very low for Cash,

ALL KINDS OF

Brass Work for Machinery,

Clock Work, &c.

CAST ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Still Cocks, Rivets, Gun Mountings, &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

They have just received an extensive assort-

ment of

SADDLERY, &c.

All of which will be sold on the most reasona-

ble terms for CASH.

One or two APPRENTICES wanted to

learn the Silver Plating business.

The highest price in Cash will be given for

OLD COPPER, BRASS & PEWTER.

April 6, 1813. 14—t.

Barren Circuit Court, State of Kentucky, Sect.

March Term, 1813.

William W. McKinnon, comp't.

Sally Wilke son, defendant. } In Chancery

THIS day came the complainant by his

counsel, and the defendant having failed to

enter his appearance hereinafter to law and

the rules of this court, and it appearing to

the court by disinterested affidavits that the

defendant is not an inhabitant of this state.

It is therefore, on the motion of the complain-

ant ordered, that the defendant appear here

on the first day of our next June Term, and

answer the complainant's bill exhibited against

her in this court, for the purpose of obtaining

a divorce in favor of the complainant against

the defendant; Or, that on her failure so to

do, the complainant's bill be taken for confes-

sed. And it is further ordered, that a copy of

this order be published eight weeks succes-

sively in some authorized newspaper of this

commonwealth.

(A Copy.) Attest,

14 RICHARD GARNETT, c. b. c. c.

State of Kentucky,

Fayette Circuit Court, January Term, 1813

THOMAS & ROBERT BARR,

complainants, against } In Chancery.

FRANCIS WEST, &c. defendants.

THIS day came the complainants, by their

counsel, and the defendants John Lapsley,

Henry Nixon and Samuel Milfin, having failed

to enter their appearance here in according to

law and the rules of this court, and it appear-

ing that the said defendants are not inhabitants

of this commonwealth; It is ordered that un-

less they appear here on or before the first day

of the next June term of this court, and an-

swer the said complainants' bill, the same will

be taken for confessed against them. It is fur-

thermore ordered, that a copy of this order be

published eight weeks successively, in some

public newspaper in this commonwealth, au-

thorized by law to make such publication.

(A Copy.) Attest,

13 THOS. ALLEN, c. c.

Merced Circuit Sect. March Term, 1813.

GIDEON W. HIGGINS comp't.

against } In Chancery.

JOS. TIDBALL & JOHN BUSH,

defendants, adm'r. of Philip Bush dec'd.

THIS day came the complainant by his

counsel, and on his motion it is ordered that

said defendant Tidball appear here and an-

swer the complainant's bill on or before the first

day of the next term of this Court, or the same

will be taken for confessed—and it is further

ordered that a copy of this order be forthwith

inserted eight weeks successively, in some

public newspaper in this commonwealth, au-

thorized by law to make such publication.

(A Copy.) Attest,

13 THOS. ALLEN, c. c.

TAKEN up by Samuel Duncan, living in

Lincoln County, on the waters of the

Hanging Fork, a sorrel Mare and sucking

Colt. The Mare is about 14 hands high, 8

or 9 years old last spring, her left hind foot

white, and a small star and streak in her face,

branded on the near shoulder with a stirrup-

iron, and had on a common sized bell. Ap-

praised to 24 dollars. The Colt is a brown

bay, with three white feet, and star in his fore-

head, appears to be about five months old;

appraised to 5 dollars. Given under my

hand, this 24th Oct. 1812

12 Jesse Walker, J. P. &c.

MASON'S INN.

MOUNTSTEELE KENTUCKY.

The subscriber has removed from Georgetown

to Mountsteele, and has opened

House of Entertainment.

HE returns thanks to his friends and a gen-

eral public, for their past favors, and

hopes by his attention to business, to merit a

share of public patronage.

PETER MASON.

January 14, 1812. 12—t

PREVENTION

BETTER THAN CURE.

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF BILIOUS AND

MALIGNANT FEVERS, IS RECOMMENDED

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills,

Prepared (only) at Lee's old established Patent

& Family Medicine Store, No. 56, Maiden

Lane, New-York.

THE operation of these pills is perfectly mild,

and to be used with safety by persons in every

situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off su-

perfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secre-

tion—to restore and amend the appetite—pro-

duce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent

colds, which are often of fatal consequences.

A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on

its first appearance—they are celebrated for re-

moving habitual costiveness, sickness at the

stomach and severe head-ache—and ought to be

taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They had been found remarkably efficacious

in preventing and curing disorders attendant on

long voyages, and should be procured and care-

fully preserved for use, by every seaman.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying

Lozenges.

This well known remedy has cured during

the last eleven years, an immense number of

children and adults of various dangerous com-

plaints arising from worms.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract

of Mustard,

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chro-

nical Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy,

Lumbago, Numbness, White Swellings, Chil-

blains, Sprains, Bruises, pain in the face and

neck, &c.

ITCH CURED,

By once using LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINT-

Twenty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the barracks in Lexington

on the 24th inst. WILLIAM FLOWERS,

a private in Capt. Prices' detachment of Light

Artillery—he is thirty-seven years of age, born

in Virginia, five feet nine and a quarter inches

high, dark complexion, blue eyes, brown hair,

and by profession a farmer—ALSO, a private

named BURRIS G. LEE, attached to the same

corps—he was born in the state of Delaware,

is about thirty years of age, five feet five and a

half inches high, of light complexion, blue

eyes, brown hair, and by profession a taylor—

deserted on the 26th inst. The above reward

and all reasonable expenses will be paid for

the delivery of said deserters at the recruiting

rendezvous in Lexington or to any officer in

the U. S. Army.—One half the above sum will

be given for either—all officers both civil and

military, are required to use due vigilance in

apprehending them.

SAM'L PRICE, Capt.

U. S. Artillery.

Lexington, March 29, 1813. 13—3t

FOR SALE.

THE house occupied by the subscriber—the

lot is 28 feet front—running back to short

street, on which it is the same, the house is

25 feet 6 inches front, fifty feet back—the alley

is 5 feet wide in common, with the adjoining

NAVAL VICTORY.

OFFICIAL.

Copy of a letter from Captain James Lawrence, of the United States' sloop of war Hornet, to the secretary of the navy.

U. S. ship Hornet,
Holmes's Hole, March 19, 1813.

Sir,
I have the honor to inform you of the arrival at this port, of the U. S. ship Hornet, under my command, from a cruise of 145 days, and to state to you that after commencing Bainbridge left the coast of Brazil (Jan. 6) I continued off the harbor of St. Salvador, blockading the Bonne Citoyenne until the 24th, when the Montague 74 hove in sight and chased me into the harbor; but night coming on, I wore and stood out to the southward. Knowing that he had left Rio Janeiro for the express purpose of relieving the Bonne Citoyenne and the Packet (which I had also blockaded for 14 days, and obliged her to send her mail to Rio, in a Portuguese smack) I judged it most prudent to shift my cruising ground, and hawled by the wind to the westward, with the view of cruising off Pernambuco, and on the 4th Feb. captured the English brig Resolution of 10 guns from Rio Janeiro, bound to Maranh, with coffee, jerked beef, flour, fustic and butter, and about 23 thousand dollars in specie. As she sailed dull, and I could ill spare hands to man her, I took out the money and set her on fire. I then ran down the coast for Maranh, and cruized there a short time; from thence run off Surinam. After cruizing off that coast from the 15th until the 22d of February, without meeting a vessel, I stood for Demerara, with an intention, should I not be fortunate on that station, to run through the West Indies on my way to the United States; but on the 24th in the morning, I discovered a brig to leeward, to which I gave chase—run in to quarter-less four, and not having a pilot, was obliged to haul off. The fort at the entrance of Demerara river at this time bearing S. W. distant about 2 1/2 leagues. Previous to giving up the chase I discovered a vessel at anchor, without the bar, with English colors flying, apparently a brig of war. In beating round Carabana bank, in order to get to her, at half past 3 P. M. I discovered another sail on my weather quarter, edging down for us—at 4 20 she hoisted English colors, at which time we discovered her to be a large man of war brig; beat to quarters, and cleared ship for action, and kept close by the wind, in order, if possible, to get the weather gauge. At 5 10, finding I could weather the enemy, I hoisted American colors and tacked. At 5 25 in passing each other, exchanged broadsides within half pistol shot. Observing the enemy in the act of wearing, I bore up, received his starboard broadside, run him close on board on his starboard quarter, and kept up such a heavy and well directed fire, that in less than fifteen minutes she surrendered (being totally cut to pieces) and hoisted an ensign union down from his fore rigging, as a signal of distress. Shortly after her main mast went by the board. Dispatched Lieut. Shubrick on board, who soon returned with her first Lieutenant, who reported her to be his Britannic Majesty's late brig Peacock, commanded by Capt. Wm. Peake, who fell in the latter part of the action; that a number of her crew were killed and wounded, and that she was sinking fast, she having then six feet water in her hold. Dispatched the boats immediately for the wounded, and brought both vessels to anchor. Such shot holes as could be got at were then plugged, guns thrown overboard, and every possible exertion used to keep her afloat until the prisoners could be removed, by pumping and bailing, but without effect, as she unfortunately sunk in 5 1/2 fathoms water, carrying down thirteen of her crew, and three of my brave fellows, viz. Jno. Hart, Joseph Williams and Hannibal Boyd. Lieut. Connor, and midshipman Cooper, and the remainder of my men employed in removing the prisoners, with difficulty saved themselves by jumping into a boat that was lying on the booms as she went down. Four men of the thirteen mentioned were so fortunate as to gain the foretop, and were afterwards taken off by our boats. Previous to her going down, four of her men took to her stern boat, that had been much damaged during the action, who I sincerely hope reached the shore; but, from the heavy sea running at the time, the shattered state of the boat, and the difficulty of landing on the coast, I am fearful they were lost. I have not been able to ascertain from her officers the exact number of killed. Captain Peake and four men were found dead on board. The master, one midshipman, carpenter, and captain's clerk, and twenty-nine men wounded, most of them very severely, three of which died of their wounds after being removed, and nine drowned. Our loss was trifling in comparison. John Place killed. Samuel Coulson and Joseph Dalrymple slightly wounded; George Coffin and Lewis Todd severely burnt by the explosion of a cartridge. Todd survived only a few days. Our rigging and sails were much cut. One shot through the foremast, and the bowsprit slightly injured. Our hull received little or no damage.

At the time I brought the Peacock to action, the Espegie, (the brig mentioned as being at anchor) mounting sixteen two and thirty pound carronades, and two long nines, lay about six miles in shore of me, and could plainly see the whole of the action. Apprehensive she would beat out to the assistance of her consort, such exertions were used by my officers and crew, in repairing damage, &c. that by 9 o'clock our boats were stowed, a new set of sails bent, and the ship completely ready for action. At two A. M. got under way, and stood by the wind to the northward & westward under easy sail. On mustering next morning, found we had two hundred and seventy-seven souls on board, (including the crew of the American brig Hunter of Portland, taken a few days before by the Peacock) and, as we had been on two-thirds allowance of provisions for some time, and had but 3,400 gallons of water on board, I reduced the allowance to three pints a man, and determined to make the best of my way to the United States.

The Peacock was deservedly styled one of the finest vessels of her class in the British navy. I should judge her to be about the tonnage of the Hornet. Her beam was greater by five inches, but her extreme length not so great by four feet. She mounted 16 four and twenty pound carronades, two long nines, one twelve pound carronade on her top-gallant forecastle as a shifting gun, and one four or six pounder, and two swivels mounted. I find by her quarter bill that her crew consisted of one hundred and thirty-four men, four of whom were absent in a prize.

The cool and determined conduct of my officers and crew during the action, and their almost unexampled exertions afterwards, entitle them to my warmest acknowledgements, and I beg leave most earnestly to recommend them to the notice of government.

By the indisposition of Lieut. Stewart, I was deprived of the services of an excellent officer—had been able to stand the deck, I am

confident his exertions would not have been surpassed by any one on board. I should be doing injustice to the merits of Lieut. Shubrick, and acting Lieuts. Connor and Newton, were I not to recommend them particularly to your notice. Lieut. Shubrick was in the actions with the Guerriere and Java—Captain Hull and Commodore Bainbridge can bear testimony as to his coolness and good conduct on both occasions.

With the greatest respect, I remain, sir, your obedient servant,
JAMES LAWRENCE.

Hon. William Jones,
Secretary of the Navy.

P. S. At the commencement of the action my sailing master and seven men were absent in a prize, and Lieut. Stewart and six men on the sick list.

AMERICAN PRIZE LIST.

355. Schooner Prince of Wales, captured by the Growler privateer, and released, after taking out a few pipes of Madeira wine, &c.

356. Ship Aurora 12 guns, with a valuable cargo of dry goods, worth 300,000 dollars, sent into Newport by the Holkar privateer of New York.

357. 358. Two vessels captured by the Mars privateer, and sent into England as cartels.—The Mars has arrived at New London, after a cruise of 100 days, during which he took eleven prizes, some of them valuable. She only fired seven shot during her cruise. She has on board 100,000 dollars, in cash, taken out of the different vessels, whose arrival may be daily looked for.

359. Brig Pelican, from London for Gibraltar, with a cargo of iron and fish, sent into Charleston by the Mars, of New London.

360. Sloop—, loaded with hides, sent into Newbern, N. C. by a privateer of that port.

361. Brig Emu, 10 guns, 25 men, from Portsmouth for Botany Bay, with 49 female convicts, sent into New-York by the Holkar privateer of that port. The convicts and prisoners were left on the Island of St. Vincents (one of the Cape de Verdes) with a stock of provisions sufficient to last them four months, the island abounding in water.

362. Brig Ann, 10 guns, from Liverpool to New Providence, richly laden with dry goods and crates, worth 100,000 dollars, sent into Marblehead by the Growler.

The prize ship (no. 354.) arrived at New Orleans, is the Jane of Greenock.

363. Brig —, 10 guns, with a very valuable cargo of dry goods, sent into Savannah, by the privateers "United we stand" and "Divided we fall."

364. Transport ship, Lord Keith, 4 guns, from Lisbon for England, sent into Newport by the Mars privateer.

365. Schooner Saline, laden with some valuable stores, frozen up in lake Erie, on her way to Malden, and first discovered a few days ago from the town of Erie, from which a few persons went and took possession of her and removed the stores, intending to burn her. The crew made a precipitate retreat, leaving their dinner over the fire; a seasonable prize to them who had marched 14 miles over the ice to capture him.

366. Transport ship Canada, 12 guns, 100 soldiers and 42 horses, captured by the Paul Jones and ransomed for 13,000 stg. after disarming the men.

367. Brig John & Isabella, of Berwick on Tweed, captured by the same, and given up to discharge her prisoners.

368. Brig Three-Brothers, of Liverpool, from Malta, for that port; 12 guns, with a full cargo of sumac, sulphur, oil, &c. &c. valuable; sent into New-York by the Dolphin of Baltimore. The very rich ship Hebe, taken by the Dolphin, has been recaptured.

369. Sloop Mary-Ann, of London, coppered, 4 guns, with gold dust, &c. worth \$28,000—cargo taken out and vessel burnt, on the coast of Africa, by the Yankee privateer.

370. Ship Andalusia, 10 guns, 100 men (81 free blacks) sent into Savannah by ditto—worth \$34,000.

371. Schooner George, cut out of Trades-town, (Africa) by ditto, part of the cargo taken out, and given up to discharge her prisoners.

372. Ship Albion, 12 guns, 25 men, from Demerara for London, with a cargo of 400 lbsds. sugar, 69 puncheons rum, 10 bales cotton, 300 bags and 36 casks coffee—sent into St. Mary's, by the privateer Hazard, of 3 small guns. The vessels having separated, the prize was retaken by the British privateer Caledonia, of 6 guns and 50 men—two days after the Hazard fell in with and engaged both of them at once, (having only 28 men at quarters, a part of her crew being on board the ship, prisoners) and soon beat off the privateer and brought down the ship's colors a second time. The night coming on, enabled the privateer to escape. "Rule Britannia."

373. Brig Harriot & Matilda, of eight 12 and 18 pounders—262 tons, from Liverpool for Pernambuco with an assorted cargo, and some dry goods, sent into Boston by the Yankee privateer. This vessel was formerly a Danish sloop of war, which the British peaceably captured in 1808.

374. The ship Nelson, a monstrous three-decked vessel, of 600 tons, with an immensely valuable cargo, bound for Jamaica, sent into New-Orleans by the Decatur. Also,

375. The huge ship Neptune, of like burthen, sent to the same place, by the Saratoga.

These are probably the most valuable ships taken during the war. We have not yet received the desired particulars.

376. Ship —, of 9 guns, sent into Newport, R. I. by —

377. Brig —, of 12 guns, with an assorted cargo, from St. Michaels, sent into New-London, by the Dolphin, of Salem.

SUCCESSFUL PRIVATEERING.

NEWPORT (R. I.) March 20.

Arrived in this harbor on Friday last, private armed brig Yankee, Wilson, of Bristol, (Rhode Island) from her second cruise, ballasted with gold dust, ivory and dry goods—having captured eight valuable prizes, taken 196 prisoners, 52 carriage guns, 406 stands of small arms, and property to the amount of two hundred and ninety-six thousand dollars.

List of the Yankee's Prizes.

No. 1. Sloop Mary-Ann, of London, captain Sutherland; coppered, mounting 4 carriage guns and 11 men, with a cargo of gold dust, ivory, dry goods cam. wood and palm oil—took out her cargo, stripped the vessel, and burnt her, 27th Nov. 1812, in lat. 7, 29, N. off Sierra Leone. Vessel and cargo estimated at twenty-eight thousand dollars.

No. 2. Letter of marque schooner Alder, of Liverpool, late captain Growley, 6 carriage guns, 9 pounders, coppered and formerly a French privateer, with 21 men, and a cargo of gun powder, (4000 casks) muskets, flints, bar lead and iron, dry goods, &c. ordered home. The Alder was captured on the 5th Dec. in lat. 9, 53, N. off cape St. Ann, after a skirmish of 20 minutes; during which the Alder's quarter deck blew up, and killed the captain and 6 men. Vessel and cargo valued at twenty-four thousand dollars.

No. 3. Letter of marque brig Andalusia, capt. Kendall, of and from Gibraltar, bound to the coast on a trading voyage, 210 tons burthen, mounting 10 carriage guns, 4 long French nines, and six 12 pound carronades, with small arms, ammunition, &c. and a crew of 100 men, including 81 free Africans, who served as marines. The Andalusia was captured on the 10th December, in lat. 6, 55, N. off Monserrada, after a running fight of three hours, and a close engagement of 45 minutes. The prize was much injured in her masts, spars, sails, rigging, &c. and the captain and several men wounded. Vessel and cargo valued at thirty-four thousand dollars. [The Andalusia has arrived at Savannah.]

No. 4. Pilot-boat schooner George, (formerly American, cut out by the Yankee's barge at Trades-town—deserted by her captain and crew; cargo rice—took out part of the cargo, and gave her to the prisoners. Vessel and cargo estimated at two thousand dollars.

No. 5. Brig Fly of London, capt. Tydeman, mounting 6 carriage guns, (nine pounders) 14 men, coppered, formerly a French privateer at the Isle of France—a handsome new vessel, and sails well; cargo, gold dust, ivory, gunpowder, dry goods, iron, and sundries. The Fly was cut out under fort Appollonia, at 2 in the afternoon on the 20th Dec. Vessel and cargo estimated at thirty-six thousand dollars.

No. 6. Brig Thames of Liverpool, captain Toole, 8 carriage guns (9's and 12's) 14 men; cargo, ivory, dry goods, and cam. wood—140 tons; captured on the 10th of January, off Annabona, and ordered for the first port. Vessel and cargo valued at forty thousand dollars.

No. 7. Brig Harriot and Matilda, capt. Inman, from Cork, bound to Pernambuco, 8 carriage guns, (18's and 12's) 14 men, coppered, 202 tons, a fine vessel and sails well; a valuable cargo of fine cloths, linens, iron, salt, porter, earthenware, &c. captured in sight Pernambuco, and ordered for the first port. Vessel and cargo valued at forty-one thousand dollars.

No. 8. Brig Shannon, capt. R. Kendall, from Maranh, bound to Liverpool, 10 carriage guns (9's and 6's) 15 men, 210 tons burthen, with a full cargo of cotton (100); captured on the 25th of February, 1813, in lat. 27 3, N. and long. 56 43, W. after a short action of ten minutes, during which the mate was severely wounded. Vessel and cargo valued at fifty thousand dollars.

The Yankee touched at St. Jago on the 27th day of her cruise for wood and water, engaged one of his Britannic Majesty's schooners off Coree, on the night of the 23d Nov. Cruized between cape Verd and cape Lopez from the 22d Nov. to the 6th of January, looking in at every port, harbor, river, factory-town, &c. on that coast, & capturing 5 valuable prizes. Touched at the Island of St. Thomas, Annabonae, Ascension, and Fernanda Narbona, at various times during her cruise for water and supplies. Cruized off the coast of Brazil, and captured two large brigs. Crossed the equinoctial line 9 times, and returned into this port after an absence of 145 days, without losing a man.

The Yankee has on board 36 bales of fine goods, and 6 tons of ivory, besides gold dust to the value of at least forty thousand dollars—Also, fourteen prisoners.

We understand the greatest harmony existed on board the Yankee during her late cruise, and that the crew during several actions behaved with great gallantry and courage.

The Yankee experienced several heavy gales when approaching the coast, but saw none of his Britannic majestys dogs of war.

CHARLESTON, March 20.

VALUABLE PRIZES.

It gives us great pleasure to state, that a passenger in the sloop Union, arrived

here yesterday from N. Orleans, brings certain accounts of the arrival at that port of the privateer schr. Saucy Jack, of this port, with her prize, the ship Mentor, of London, with a cargo invoiced at 60,000 sterling. The Saucy Jack was preparing to continue her cruise.

Also, the ship Lord Nelson, (said to be the finest ship belong to the port of Liverpool) 650 tons, had arrived at New-Orleans with a valuable cargo, prize to the privateer Saratoga, of N. York.

A case in Point.

"When you endeavor to convey an idea of a greater number of barbarians practising a great variety of cruelties upon an incalculable number of sufferers, nothing defined or specific finds its way to the heart; nor is any sentiment excited, save that of general, erratic, unappropriated commiseration—Select a single object."

Curran, in the case of Hevey.
When Sterne wished to portray the blessings of Liberty, he took a single individual and shut him up in his dungeon. For the same reason, let the reader judge of the fate of our 6,000 unhappy American Citizens from the following facts, furnished us by a man of high standing and unquestionable veracity.

COMMUNICATION.

More than five years ago, Charles Vass, the son of Mr. Ambrose Vass, a flour merchant of Alexandria, sailed from that port for Europe or the West-Indies; he was impressed and dragged on board of a British ship of war, denied pen, ink and paper, or the opportunity of communicating with any one who could give information to his friends of his impressment and slavery. He was carried to the East-Indies (as is the custom with these men-stealers) when there was the remotest possibility of a discovery, and detained under the severest discipline and privations for about five years. During the last summer he arrived at some port in England, obtained a furlough from the commander for twenty days, made his way to London, but unwilling to trust his case to our consul and charge des affairs, who had so often been foiled by the Admiralty in their efforts to release impressed seamen, he secreted himself on board an American vessel, and arrived in the United States in July or August last—This once fair American, now blackened with the scorching sun of the Indian Ocean, on reaching his native town in a sailor's worn out dress, passed along the streets, knowing many but unknown to any, until he arrived at the corner of that which led to his father's house, when behold, he suddenly met his venerable sire, and accosted him by the name of Father—The old man, who after three years fruitless enquiry through the world, had given his son for lost and buried him, and being presented with a figure in which he could not trace one lineament of his beloved Charles, was about to pass on, regarding the occurrence as the impertinence of a sailor—but when he added, with the "big manly tear rolling down his cheek," "My father, don't you know Charles?" A nearer glimpse through the gloom that obscured his face, brought him into view.

Merciful God! what pen can describe the feelings of this father—"Oh! my son," he exclaimed, bursting into a flood of tears, and with a convulsive grasp, pressed him to his wounded heart. As soon as they had survived this heart rending scene, hand in hand, they pass on, to the house—no sooner is he presented at the door, than the servants of the family rushed out with screams of "Oh, master Charles, master Charles." This undistinguishable sound to the ears of the mother in a distant chamber, brings her to inquire the cause, when, disfigured as he was, the very first glance, like the lightning of Heaven, rived her whole frame, and she fell apparently a lifeless corpse upon the floor. To attempt a further description of this interesting group by my pen, would be robbing the imagination of the melancholy enjoyment of a scene already painted, and extinguish feelings of the heart, kindled by the warmest sympathies. I only give the fact as related by the mother to a friend who communicates it to me as faithfully as he received it, and I will add that he is an American Federalist.

Charles finding his country at war with the tyrant that enslaved him, determined upon avenging his wrongs, and his case being made known to the President, he was instantly appointed a Lieutenant in the Navy and is now at sea. God grant that he may come athwart the captain that stole him!

Richmond Enquirer.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From the Delaware Watchman.

HEAD-QUARTERS.

LEWIS, March 23d, 1813.

Sir—As the Governor of the State of Delaware, and the commander of its military force, I improve the earliest time afforded me, since my arrival at this place, of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 16th inst. directed to the Chief Magistrate of Lewis.

The respect which generous and magnanimous nations, even when they are enemies, take pride in cherishing towards each other, enjoins it upon me as a duty I owe to the state over which I have the honor at this time, to preside; to the government of which this state is a member, and to the civilized world to enquire of you, whether upon further and more mature reflection, you continue resolved to attempt the destruction of this town?

I shall probably, this evening receive your reply to the present communication,

and your determination of executing or relinquishing the demand mentioned in your letter of the 16th instant. If that demand is still insisted upon, I have only to observe to you that a compliance would be an immediate violation of the laws of my country, and an eternal stigma on the nation of which I am a citizen; a compliance therefore cannot be acceded to.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your most obedt. servant,
JOSEPH HASLET,
Governor of the State of Delaware.

His Britannic Majesty's ship Poictiers in the mouth of the Delaware, 23d of March, 1813.

Sir—In reply to your letter received to day by a flag of truce, in answer to mine of the 16th inst. I have to observe, that the demand I have made upon Lewis istown is in my opinion neither ungenerous nor wanting in that magnanimity which one nation ought to observe to another with which it is at war.

It is in my power to destroy your town and the request I have made upon it as the price of its security is neither distressing nor unusual. I must therefore persist; and whatever sufferings may fall upon the inhabitants of Lewis, must be attributed to yourselves, by your not complying with a request so easily acquiesced in.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your most obedt. servant,
J. P. BERESFORD, Commodore
and commanding H. B. Majesty's
squadron in the Delaware.
To the Hon. JOSEPH HASLET, Governor
of the State of Delaware.

It has been ascertained, that besides the Gloire, two other frigates have escaped from Havre, and two from L'Orient, in a recent gale of wind, which drove our blockading squadron from its station.—They are thought to be destined for America with a supply of engineers and artillery men, for whom the American government has for some time, been making the most pressing intreaties to Bonaparte; the want of persons sufficiently skilled in these branches of the military art being very sensibly felt in the American army; and being supposed by the American government to be the chief cause of the failure of the attacks on Canada, and essential to the reduction of that province by the American arms.—*Lon. papers*

THE CELEBRATED IMPORTED HORSE NORTH STAR.

WILL stand this season, commencing the first of April, and ending the 15th of July) in Lexington, at the stables of Wm. T. Banton, and will be let to mares on the following terms: By the insurance, Twenty Dollars, to be paid so soon as the mare is known to be in foal, the person putting such mare or mares, and parting with them, forfeits the insurance money; Twelve Dollars the season, in a promissory note, payable the first of October next; and Eight Dollars the single leap, to be paid when the mare is put to the horse, and in case of her not proving with foal from that cover, to pay two dollars more for the second leap, and then be entitled to the benefit of the whole season. In all cases, fifty cents to the Groom, when the mare is put to the horse.
The colts of this very extraordinary horse are all so very promising, that they will recommend him wherever they are known—He is a very dark bay, and, in point of size, make, muscle, bone and correct movements, equal if not superior to any horse on the continent of America. He is allowed by the best judges to be better calculated for the improvement of the present breed of horses than any horse ever introduced into Kentucky. He measures precisely sixteen hands two inches and a half high, elegantly proportioned, of great strength, and moves uncommonly light, and with speed in all his gaits. His sire was Sir John Penneyman's renowned horse North Star, who was got by Sir William Middleton's Matchem, out of Col. Haws's famous Lass of the Mill: the dam of North Star was got by the Duke of Grafton's Florizel, out of a Yorkshire mare.
Good pasturage for mares, together with grain and salt at fifty cents per week. Great care taken with mares sent to this horse; but no responsibility for accidents or escapes of any kind.

WILLIAM T. BANTON, for
SUTTON & MCKINLEY.
Lexington, April 1, 1813. 15-3t.

For Sale,

AT J. Postlethwait's tavern, an elegant Patent PIANO FORTE, with drawers and reeded and mounted legs, of the latest fashion, manufactured by John Geib and Son, New-York. Price, 320 dollars.

Another elegant Patent round cornered Piano Forte, with reeded legs, without drawers, by the same maker. Price, 320 dollars.
Imported by George Geib, who will attend any time from 9 to 1 in the morning, to show the Piano Fortes to any Ladies or Gentlemen who may honor him with a call.
April 8, 1813. 15-2t

I SHALL be absent from home six months. My business and papers are left in the hands of Nelson Nicholas Esq. attorney at law. In the courts where Mr. Nicholas does not practice, I must rely on my friends at the bar and the usual indulgence from the bench.
Should any of my clients from whom I have received fees, be compelled to employ other counsel, the money which I have received shall be returned.
Mr. Nicholas resides in Lexington, where he will always be ready to attend to business.
JOSEPH H. HAWKINS.

P. S. Mr. Nicholas is also authorised to receive and receipt for any monies on my account. Those persons who have been indebted to me for several years, would save costs by paying him the accounts due.
J. H. H.
Lexington, April 12, 1813. 15-3t.

The Olympian Springs.
ARE offered for sale, or to be leased for one or more years. Immediate possession may be obtained of the property.
H. CLAY,
Surviving Executor of Thos. Hart, Esq. dec'd.
April 9, 1813. 15-4w

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, APRIL 13, 1813.

TO THE EDITOR—FOR THE PEOPLE.

MASSACRE OF OUR PRISONERS.
It is known to every person acquainted with Indian affairs, that the British *North West Company*, are equally principals with that government, in instigating their fellow savages to all the murders and massacres of our women and children on the frontiers—that previous to the declaration of war this company were the principals and agents through whom all the scalping knives and tomahawks were distributed. That they are the eternal enemies of the United States, and that whilst they are permitted to trade and hold factories within the acknowledged limits of the U. States, a constant alarm will be kept up by them, to prevent the settlement of the frontiers.

The trade of that company is profitable. Keep for ever the port folio of the Statesman at a distance from the ledger of a merchant. Look to the cruelties of the old Dutch government in the East Indies: look to the millions murdered by the British East India Company. A trading statesman has not a spark of feeling nor love of country—human blood to him is viewed as of no more value than water. He would barter lives for gold, as he would sell tape or British calicoes.

We recollect the circumstance of the infamous abandonment to Mackenzie, a few years past, of the smuggled merchandise seized by Duncan* at the risk of his life. Had the man who gave up that seizure, any interest in the smuggled merchandise? does he hold any shares in this infernal company? Rumours are afloat which we believe entitled to credit, that there are men who have some influence in the cabinet, who are connected with a company who are the authors of all the savage barbarities. The cabinet has been lately purged, another dose would render all sane; TWO more, that is, a whole member and half member, must be removed, or their intrigues will endanger every good intention. We repeat, keep the ledger of a Machiavelian cent per cent mercantile Statesman, far away from the port folio of a President.

* Perhaps this little circumstance may not be recollected by all of our readers—we therefore give the outline:—Whilst Duncan was collector at Detroit, he detected an act of smuggling at the risk of his life, and seized Mackenzie's vessel and merchandise, worth 50 or 60,000 pounds sterling. This vessel and cargo was released by the secretary of the treasury to the British owner—Duncan, unwilling to be defrauded of his share of the prize, made application to the secretary to be indemnified—it was refused him. A Philadelphian advised Duncan to indemnify himself out of the public money then in his possession—Duncan did so, and left the U. States with 30 or 40,000 dollars, public money—and now resides in Canada.—(Editor.

CAPTAIN LAWRENCE'S official report of the capture of the British vessel *Peacock*, will be read with much interest. Every American will contrast with pride, the noble conduct of his countrymen in saving the lives, at the risk of their own, of a vanquished enemy, with the cruel, infernal conduct of the British, in the bloody massacre at the river Raisin. Although we weep over the loss of those three gallant tars—and had rather the whole British navy had been swallowed up in the mighty deep than one of these brave fellows should have lost his life—yet, thus to have died, (in such a cause) reflects so high an honor on the American name that we glory in their fall.

GALLATIN EXILED.
We have heard that a letter was received yesterday, from Washington city, stating that *Albert Gallatin* was to be dispatched immediately to St. Petersburg, there to meet a minister from Great Britain, to enter into negotiations for peace!!!
If Mr. Gallatin resigns the office of Secretary of the Treasury, we have no objection to his going to Russia or to the ———
Mr. Madison will never make a disgraceful peace.

The Eastern mail arrived at a late hour yesterday—the following is the most important article of intelligence. Boston is certainly the proper place for the British to apply for provisions—they know their friends.

BOSTON THREATENED.
From the Office of the Boston Chronicle Saturday Evening, March 27, 11 o'clock, P. M.

C. HOLT, ESQ.
Dear Sir—The Post-Master has kindly consented to wait till I finish this. The long expected attack is coming upon us. At 7 this evening the inhabitants were alarmed by a tremendous firing off the Castle. We soon learnt, that an English fleet was below. A lieutenant Goff came up to say, that his Britannic Majesty's ship *Valiant*, Capt. ———, was below, and in distress—and that they were in company with *La Hogue*, 74. Revolutionary, and some frigates, &c. They demanded of the selectmen a supply of fresh provisions, and that if not complied with by to-morrow, 12 o'clock, the town would be bombarded.

Had it not been for the Tories, the brave tars of the President and Constitution would have pulled the messenger to pieces.

A town meeting is now assembled at Faneuil Hall, and will probably vote to feed them. They say they came on from England with a large force, which divided, and the other part is gone to N. York. Mr. Otis thinks it best to send them provisions. Mr. Tilley, the pilot, says that their force is eleven vessels, four sale of the line.

The militia are out, and the drums beating—all confusion.
ADAMS AND RHOADES.

PROJECTED IMPROVEMENT.
A gentleman who, after a journey of 9 days, arrived yesterday in this town from Augusta in Georgia, we hear with pleasure, intends to offer proposals to Gideon Granger to carry the mail on that route in covered wagons. In fifty days many loaded wagons go and return from Augusta to this place, and it requires 80 or 90 for the mail. As this gentleman is engaged in the business of bartering bagging for cotton, he will doubtless carry the mail in this way on cheap terms, and we therefore recommend his proposals to the notice of the post-master general.

XIIITH CONGRESS.
We observe with regret that **FELIX GRUNDY** is again elected a member of Congress from Tennessee. The general election was held in that state the first week in this month. The editor of the *Clarion* says the following gentlemen will be returned:—John Rhea, John Sevier, John Kelly, John H. Bowen, P. W. Humphreys and F. Grundy.

The governor of North Carolina has ordered elections in that state to be held on the 30th instant.

The governor of this state directs that an election take place in the 8th district, on the 20th day of this month, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of our much esteemed fellow-citizen *John Simpson*, who was one of the unfortunate victims of the British tomahawk at the River Raisin. **STEPHEN ORMSBY** who has honestly and faithfully represented the people, is a candidate, and will no doubt be re-elected.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.
THE MAIL DEPARTMENT.

A thousand schemes covering the real intention may be resorted to by intriguing statesmen, to bring round the object wished for. When it was asserted some years past that the abuses of the mail department were a sufficient cause for dissolving the union—some persons were base enough to insinuate, that the Post Master General had some knowledge of the scheme, or was interested somehow or other in the abuses of the post office.

At this moment, when the eastern states are threatening a separation, how is it, that those abuses exist? and increase? It was even hinted that another member of the cabinet was in the secret of a party a few years ago—and they even now talk of "partners in the British north west company."

But there is no end to slander.

The true result of the late Congressional election in New Hampshire is not yet known. The contest has been warm and close, and both parties calculate on the victory. A report circulated by some British agent, just at the eve of the election, of the capture of Gen. Harrison's army, had a considerable effect, and perhaps decided it in favour of the British party.

The governor of Pennsylvania has returned the Mammoth bank bill with nine objections, to the legislature of that state. It contemplated the erection of twenty-five additional banks.

General Harrison is now on his way to the Rapids. We understand that Major Ball's squadron is ordered on immediately, and that the Kentucky troops are to proceed thither as soon as practicable.—*Chillicothe paper.*

New-York, March 23.
We learn by a gentleman from Albany that Gen. Dearborn has returned from Sacket's Harbor to the camp at Greenbush. The fears of a visit at that place, from Gov. Prevost, had subsided, and the militia of the county, who had been under arms for some days, it is said are discharged, the general believing that the U. S. forces are adequate to meet any event that can happen from the enemy.

WASHINGTON CITY, APRIL 2.
The government being in possession of a treasonable correspondence carried on by British agents in this country, and others, with people in G. Britain, and with British commanders in America; and being advised that many letters of that kind were sent to Annapolis, to be forward thence by the packet, ordered all the letters there to be examined, and such as merited animadversion to be detained. The result of this precautionary measure is not known, but it is generally understood that there was good reason at least for the investigation. It is surprising that any one should think of sending letters by the packet, sealed. None would object to their being examined, whose correspondence would bear examination. Highly criminal would it be in the government to permit a single letter to pass to the enemy without knowing its contents, especially at the present time, when their forces infest our bays and rivers, blockade our ports, and menace our troops with devastation. We hope, and believe, that in these and all other respects, our government and people will do their duty.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.
The following is an extract of a letter from New-York, dated on Saturday evening.

"I have this moment learnt on the authority of a letter from Ogdensburg, from the Post-Master there, that the British have taken possession a second time

of Ogdensburg, and have issued a proclamation claiming jurisdiction of 50 miles of country adjoining that place, and ordering all citizens within those limits to govern themselves accordingly. The Post-Office formerly kept at Ogdensburg is removed to Cooperstown.

MOUNTED MEN.
Some persons wishing to join the mounted corps under Col. Johnson, having expressed some reluctance on account of pay for their horses in the event of their loss, and the amount their pay while found by government: To solve these doubts we are desired to state, that "when horses are lost in actual service, without the fault or negligence of the owners, they will be paid for; and when the volunteers are found in rations by government they will receive 20 Dollars for every 28 days." *Fr. Argus.*

We hear that gen. Dearborn has arrived at Albany, on his way to New-York from Sacket's Harbor, where the militia had been dismissed and every thing was considered as safe. *Columbian.*

APPOINTMENTS.
In the army of the United States (by the President.)

Abraham G. Lansing, esq. of Albany, quarter-master-general.

William Duane, of Philadelphia, adjutant-general.

James Fairlie, of New-York, adjutant-general.

Thomas Christie, assistant adjutant-general.

Evert Baker, judge advocate.

John M. Ross, hospital surgeon.

Clermont Livingston, lieut. 2d light dragoons.

Henry Watts, do. do.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ARRANGEMENT.

Brevet-general Izard took command at New-York on Sunday, and general Burbeck proceeds to Boston to command there.

Major-general Ogden, (of New-Jersey, who has accepted his appointment) is ultimately to command at New York.

Major-general Hampton will command at Norfolk—and

Major-general Wilkinson is ordered to the north.

The navy yard at the town of Erie, begins to look as it should do. It is crowded with timber and workmen—a number of ship-carpenters from Sacket's harbor, New-York, &c. have arrived within a few days past. Three of the gun boats will soon be finished. These boats are 50 feet straight rabbled keel, 17 feet in the hold, and to mount 24's and 32's. The keels of the two sloops of war, will be laid in a few days, they are to carry 20 and 22 guns, and from the preparations already made, it is considered those vessels will be ready to sail by the time the ice is clearly off the lake. These vessels, together with those fitting out at Black Rock, will be able to give a good account of the Queen Charlotte, Lady Mary, brig Hunter, &c. and will no doubt ensure to us the navigation of the lake; the loss of which last season has been so severely felt, as well by the government, as the citizens generally, in this western section of the state.—*Buffalo paper.*

DIED—On the 4th of January last, in the 33d year of his age, at Spanishtown in the Island of Jamaica, **GEORGE WASHINGTON READ**, late commander of the U. S. brig *Vixen*. On a cruise he was captured by the English ship of war *Southampton*, and shortly after both vessels were shipwrecked.

On the 10th of February at Fort Moultrie, Capt. **ADAMSON BOWLES ARMISTEAD**, of the 1st regt. U. S. Artillery.

Lately at his residence in the state of New-York, **R. R. LIVINGSTON**. Few citizens have been more meritorious and useful, either in public or private life. He was a member of the venerable Congress which passed the declaration of independence, and continued to be a firm patriot to his end. Sometime minister of the United States to France; he contributed much to the formation of the Louisiana treaty—afterwards he was appointed Chancellor of N. York. As a patron of the arts and sciences he was always conspicuous.

On Friday last, Mr. **LEWIS WEST**, a citizen of this town. He lingered out a painful and tedious illness, with fortitude and resignation. A more humane, generous and independent man, never lived—most sincerely is his death lamented.

ATTENTION!
THE members of the "LEXINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY" company, are requested to meet at Satterwhites' Hotel on Saturday next, for the purpose of electing a subaltern officer, 1st sergeant, &c.

By order of CAPT. TODD.
April 13, 1813.

THE subscriber would sell the house and lot now occupied by W. W. Worsley, esq. in Lexington; the houses and lots on the same street, occupied by Mr. Owings and Mr. Lowes; and forty odd acres of land near Lexington, late the property of Buckner Thurston, Mann Satterwhite, and Daniel Bradford, esq's, successively, and now in the possession of the latter. The terms of the sale would be easy and accommodating to the purchasers.

H. CLAY.
April, 1813. 15-4w

For Sale.

A LOT on high street well known as Patterson's Peach Orchard—beautifully situated for building for the residence of families—This lot is thirteen poles on high street, fifty-two poles back to a street separating it from Dr. Ridgley's estate, and is separated from Col. Patterson's land, by a street three poles wide.

The house I live in and the one adjoining, now occupied by the Branch Bank.
A valuable and Beautiful Farm, two miles N. E. of Lexington, containing two hundred acres, all inclosed with a good fence—seventy acres cleared, a good brick dwelling house and other convenient houses, apple and peach orchard—as a grazing farm, it is not surpassed by any in the neighborhood for grass and convenient arrangement of lots.

A two-story brick house on main street opposite Mr. Benj. Stout.
LEWIS SANDERS.
Lexington, April 12, 1813. 45-6r.

THE JUSTLY CELEBRATED HORSE, OLD QUICKSILVER,

WHOSE performance on the turf while in possession of John Tayloe, esq. of Mount Airy, Richmond county, Virginia, was equal, if not superior, to any horse that ever run in that state, where all the best horses run. I have Mr. Tayloe's letters to prove he won the purse at Bowling Green; also, a Jockey Club's purse at Westmoreland Court-house; also the Tappahannock purse, beating Mr. Washington's famous Virginia Nell; he has beaten Mr. Butler's Columbus, winner of the Bowling Green purse; he has also beaten Mr. Thornton's mare Virago, by Shark, and a number of others too tedious to mention. I have certificates to prove that Quicksilver's colts have been equal if not superior to any horse's colts in America, and that they sell for larger sums of money, in general, than any other horse's colts in the United States.—In the year 1805, a calculation was made by gentlemen of undoubted characters in Virginia, and without leaving out the best runners on this continent, there was nearly a dozen higher sales than any other horse's.—This calculation can be supported, and if disputed, perhaps it may be satisfactory to mention some of the sales.—Capt. T. Jones of Campbell, Virginia, has sold and bought several from 500, up to 2000 dollars each.—Mr. A. Martin, sold one for 1700 dollars; Messrs. Beaton & Pannel one for 1500 dollars, and a number of others have sold as high as the above prices; they very often sell for 500 dollars when sucking. Mr. George Tyler of Virginia has refused 3000 dollars for Independence, by Quicksilver. Col. Tayloe of Mount Airy, who is well known to be one of the best judges in any state, has frequently pronounced Quicksilver the best horse he ever saw or had any thing to do with, after he had parted with him—which is given up by the best judges in Virginia and several other states, who have seen him, and all the imported horses, and a number of studs bred in this country, that Quicksilver is the best proportioned, and particularly the best carriage, and carries the most lofty tail of any horse that never was nicked; and a number of his colts possess the same carriage, points and form. He is now rising two or three and twenty years old; when young, was thought the best dapple gray that ever was seen, with a large sorrel spot on his hind leg, the mark of his sire; he is five feet two inches high, remarkably long and stout made, very muscular, with perhaps the best set of limbs, clear of blemish, that any horse possesses. Let it suffice to say, when well examined, his equal, for gaiety, bone and action, has been seldom if ever seen in England or America. It may be necessary to observe to those who make such admirations at his neck, that it is from high keeping and being so long and thin, which caused it to fall—and that he was foxed by Mr. Tayloe, because he naturally carried his tail high, to conform with fashion.

PEDIGREE.

QUICKSILVER was got by the old imported Medley, by Jim Crack, the best runner in all England, out of the old Arminda mare, that stands in the general Stud book, perhaps higher than any brood mare in England, bred by Mr. Shafto, got by Snap, out of Miss Cleveland, by Regulus, Midge, by Bay Bolton. Bartlett's Childers, Honeywood's Arabian, dam of the two True Blues; his dam by the noted Wildair, by Col. Baylor's imported Fearnought. As to a detail of his pedigree further, it is needless, as it is well known by the best judges in America, that he is descended from the best family of horses in England, as the general stud book, in my possession, will prove.

QUICKSILVER is now in high spirits and good condition, and will stand the ensuing season again at my stable, in Clarke county, seven miles from Winchester, on Stoner, and on the road leading from Grassy Lick, and may be let to mares at the reduced price of Ten Dollars the season, to be discharged in any kind of good merchantable trade at its value, delivered at the stand, on or before the 25th day of December next; Six Dollars the leap, paid in hand, and Sixteen Dollars to ensure a mare to be with foal; the insurance money to be paid if the mare is disposed of before she is known to be with foal.—The season may be discharged with Eight Dollars Cash, if paid by the first day of July next, at which time the season will expire. Good and extensive pasturage for mares sent from a distance gratis, and fed with grain on very reasonable terms. My customers may depend on the most faithful attention; but I cannot be responsible for accidents or escapes.

JAMES GATEWOOD.
WE, the subscribers certify, that we bred from the above horse (*Old Quicksilver*), last season, and that we believe him to be a remarkably sure foal getter. Given under our hands this 13th of March, 1813.
George Benefield, John Tatman, Beel Green, Henry Darnall, Patterson Bell, Obediah Dooley.
March 16, 1813.

LEWIS SANDERS
HAS FOR SALE,
30 BOXES TIN
MILL & PITT SAWS
CROSS CUT & HAND do.
ANVILS & VICES
BEST SHEEP-SHEARS
1 pr. FULLER'S SHEARS
10 Crates assorted QUEENS' WARE,
A few pieces best fashionable CLOTHS.
Expects to receive in a few days from the New-York Manufacturing Co. eighteen boxes cotton and wool cards. Orders for machine or other cards will be forwarded.
Lexington, April 13, 1813. 15-4f

State of Kentucky.
Barron Circuit Set—March Term, 1813.
WILLIAM WRIGHT, Compt
against
RICHARD HARRIS Defendant.

THIS day came the complainant by his counsel, and the defendant having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this state.—It is therefore on the motion of the complainant, ordered that the defendant appear here on the first day of our next June term, and answer the complainant's bill, or that otherwise the same be taken for confessed.—And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published eight weeks successively in some authorised newspaper of this commonwealth.
(A copy. Test.)
RICHARD GARRETT, c. l. c. c.

Cincinnati Beer.

Just received and for sale twenty-four barrels Cincinnati beer, of the first quality.
THOS. NEKERVIS

MUANE'S MILITARY BOOKS,

A DOPTED into the service of the United States—for sale at the office of the *Kentucky Gazette*—and the store of *Jeremiah Neave*.
HAND BOOK FOR INFANTRY,
HAND BOOK FOR RIFLEMEN,
MILITARY LIBRARY,
MILITARY DICTIONARY,
ALSO,
NIEF ON EDUCATION,
CONDILLAC'S LOGIC,
MONTESCUE'S SPIRIT OF LAWS!
All at the *Philadelphia* prices.
April 13, 1813.

Morrison, Roswells & Sutton

HAVE lately received from Philadelphia, a splendid assortment of MERCHANDIZE, of the most fashionable kind, which will be sold cheap for cash only.
17-4f
Lexington, April 17, 1812.

M'COLLOUGH & FOSTER,

MERCER Tailors, have just received from Philadelphia, a fresh assortment of articles in their line; consisting of superfine cloths, cassimeres, cords and velvets, Orlean cords and stockinet, waistcoatings of various figures, and of the best quality. Also trimmings, suitable for uniforms. Those gentlemen who will please to favor us with their custom, may rely on having their work done in the neatest and best manner, and with dispatch and punctuality.
Lexington, March 6th, 1813. 10-5w
N. B. We have for sale, a few pair of small shears, suitable for tailors, of good quality.

TAKEN up by Joshua Brown, Tate's creek road three miles from Lexington, a Bay Horse 4 years old, 14 hands high, a few white hairs in his forehead; appraised at \$15 before me, this 14th day of July, 1812.
12-3L
RICHARD HIGGINS.

I WISH to hire a negro woman without in cumbrance, who is a good cook and washer.
J. B. WEST.
7-4f

February 13, 1813.

NEW GOODS

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

R. MEGOWAN & Co.

HAVE just received a large and elegant assortment of Goods,
CONSISTING OF
Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queens' Ware, Glass Ware,
Hard Ware, &c.
Which they will sell wholesale or retail on moderate terms for CASH or SIXTY DAY NEGOTIABLE NOTES.

ALSO, AN ASSORTMENT OF
MILITARY TRIMMINGS—viz:
SWORDS, DIRKS,
EPAULETS, UNDRESS SWORDS,
SASHES, SILVER CORD,
SILVER LACE,
SWORD KNOTS, Gold & Silver;
SILVER PLATES, for Caps and Belts,
MILITARY BUTTONS,
PLUMES of various Colours.

A VERY HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
MILINERY TRIMMINGS—viz:
Plaid fringed Ribbons, Straw Plumes,
Straw Platt Chinelle, Cord Trimmings for dresses, elegant Flowers, Bonnets, &c.
13-4f
Lexington, March 30, 1813.

NEW GOODS.

JEREMIAH NEAVE, in addition to his other late importations, has received a handsome assortment of
Ironmongery, Crates, Dry Goods,
Nails by the keg, and retail,
Mill Saws, &c. &c.
Which he will sell Wholesale and Retail, on reasonable terms.

HEMP WANTED.
Cotton Yarn and Cotton, as usual.
March 19, 1813. 12-4f

Wanted to Purchase.

THREE or four NEGRO BOYS, of ten to sixteen years of age. They must be smart lively boys, or will not do. Enquire of the printer. 13-6f

Strayed or Stolen

ON Saturday the 28th of Feb. out of the shed of F. Krickle, Lexington, two MARES, the one a black, six years old, about 14 1-2 hands high; some gray hairs between her nostrils, and a spot of white hair in her right flank, about as big as a round four pence; the other between a bay and sorrel, five years old, about 14 hands high, a bald face, both hind feet white, and a lump on her hock, which renders them both remarkable; neither branded nor shod—any person giving me any information, shall be handsomely rewarded.
GEORGE KILE.
Boon county, (Ky.) March 27th, 1813. 13-3r

CASH WILL BE GIVEN FOR

HEMP,
By **SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER.**
January 22, 1813. 4-4f

Dr. Wm. H. Richardson

HAS removed to Lexington, and tenders his services to the citizens of the town and country, in the practice of
MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.
In the latter branches of his profession, he will pay particular attention.
He resides in the house lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Trotter, and adjoining the store of S & G. Trotter.
Lexington, March 27, 1813. 13-4f

Daniel Bradford

HAS for sale, at his Auction and Commission Store, at the Stone House, on "Cheapside," next below the Market, Imperial and Young Hyson Teas, fresh and of the best quality, Coffee, Chocolate, Loaf, Lump and brown Sugars, Madeira, Port and Tencriferi Wines, Ginger, Allspice, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Coppered, Pepper, Madder, Rice, Brimstone, Raisins, Almonds, Glass and China Ware, Scissors, Whips, Mississippi and Tennessee Cotton, Chewing Tobacco, Snuff, Segars, Stoves, Andirons, Flat Irons, Country Cloth, and a variety of other articles.
A Quantity of CASTINGS—Also four Bales prime MISSISSIPPI COTTON.
A constant supply of country made Wool, Hays, of superior quality.
Sales at Auction every Saturday and Sunday days, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY)

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the support of government for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the expenditure of the civil list in the present year, including the contingent expenses of the several departments and offices; for the compensation of the several loan officers and their clerks; and for books and stationery for the same; for the payment of annuities and grants; for the support of the mint establishment; for the expense of intercourse with foreign nations; for the support of light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers; for defraying the expenses of surveying the public lands; and for satisfying certain miscellaneous claims, the following sums be, and the same are hereby respectively appropriated, that is to say:

For compensation granted by law to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, their officers and attendants, estimated for a session of four months and a half continuance, one hundred and ninety six thousand two hundred and fifty-five dollars.

For the expense of fire-wood, stationery, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress, fifty-two thousand dollars.

For all contingent expenses of the library of Congress, and for the librarian's allowance for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the President and Vice-President of the United States, thirty thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of State, clerks and persons employed in that department including a deficiency of one thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars, in last year's appropriation: fifteen thousand two hundred and fifty-eight dollars.

For compensation to a clerk on old records in the said department, for the year eighteen hundred and thirteen, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to a messenger to the patent office, two hundred dollars.

For additional compensation to the clerks in the said department, not exceeding fifteen per centum, in addition to the sum allowed by the act, entitled "An act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks, and to authorise the laying out certain public roads and for other purposes," one thousand and seventy-two dollars and fifty-four cents.

For the incidental and contingent expenses of the said Department, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For printing and distributing the laws of the second session of the twelfth Congress, and printing the laws in newspapers, including the sum of six thousand two hundred and eighty-two dollars, to make good a deficiency in the appropriation for this object in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, thirteen thousand six hundred and twenty-two dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Treasury, clerks, and persons employed in his office, including a deficiency of ten dollars in last year's appropriation, thirteen thousand three hundred and nine dollars and eighty-one cents.

For expense of translating foreign languages, allowance to the person employed in transmitting passports and sea-letters, and for stationery and printing in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Comptroller of the Treasury, clerks, and persons employed in his office, including the sum of two thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine dollars for compensation to his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the twenty-first of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six dollars.

For expense of stationery, printing and incidental and contingent expenses of the Comptroller's office, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Auditor of the Treasury, clerks, and persons employed in his office, twelve thousand two hundred and twenty-one dollars.

For expense of stationery, printing, and incidental and contingent expenses of the Auditor's office, five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Treasurer, clerks, and persons employed in his office, including the sum of one thousand dollars, for compensation to his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the twenty-first of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, seven thousand two hundred and twenty-seven dollars and forty-five cents.

For expenses of stationery, printing, and incidental and contingent expenses of the Treasurer's office, one thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation to the commissioner of the General Land Office, clerks, and persons employed in his office, including the sum of five hundred and eighty-five dollars and twenty-four cents for extra services of clerks, and for the service of a messenger during the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, ten thousand nine hundred and ninety-five dollars.

For expense of stationery, printing, and incidental and contingent expenses of the commissioner's office, including four hundred and seventy-four dollars and twenty-cents, to defray those expenses in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, seven hundred and twenty-four dollars and twenty cents.

For the expense of vellum, and printing land patents, including the sum of fifteen hundred and six dollars and twenty five cents for defraying the expense incurred for that object, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, four thousand three hundred and six dollars and twenty-five cents.

For compensation to the Register of the Treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, sixteen thousand and fifty-two dollars and two cents.

For additional compensation to the clerks in the Treasury department, not exceeding fifteen per centum, in addition to the sum allowed by the act, entitled "An act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks, and to authorise the laying out certain public roads, and for other purposes," six thousand six hundred and thirty-four dollars and nine cents.

For compensation to the messenger of the Register's office, for stamping and arranging ships' registers, ninety dollars.

For expense of stationery, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses in the Register's office, including books for the public stocks, and for the arrangement of the marine records, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For fuel and other contingent and incidental expenses of the Treasury Department, four thousand dollars.

For the purchase of books, maps, and charts, for the use of the Treasury Department, four thousand dollars.

For compensation to a superintendent, employed to secure the buildings and records of the Treasury Department, during the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, including the expense of two watchmen, the repairs of two fire engines, buckets, lanterns, and other incidental and contingent expenses, one thousand one hundred dollars.

For defraying the expense of stationing and printing the public accounts for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of War, clerks, and persons employed in his office, including the sum of three thousand nine hundred and sixty-dollars for clerk hire, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of April twenty-first, one thousand eight hundred and six, fifteen thousand two hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of fuel, stationery, printing, and other contingent expenses in the office of the Secretary of War, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the accountant of the War Department, clerks, and persons employed in his office, including the sum of five thousand dollars for clerk hire, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the twenty-first of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, fifteen thousand nine hundred and ten dollars.

For additional compensation to the clerks in the War Department, not exceeding fifteen per centum, in addition to the sum allowed by the act, entitled "An act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks, and to authorise the laying out certain public roads, and for other purposes," two thousand two hundred and twenty six dollars.

For contingent expenses in the office of the accountant of the War Department, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the Paymaster's office, nine thousand and ninety dollars.

For compensation to a messenger for the Paymaster's office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For contingent expenses in the said office, five hundred dollars.

To Doyle Sweeney, for compensation for his services as clerk in the office of Purveyor of public supplies in the year one thousand eight hundred and ten, one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Navy, clerks and persons employed in his office, including the sum of one thousand six hundred dollars clerk hire, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the twenty-first April, one thousand eight hundred and six, eleven thousand four hundred and ten dollars.

For expenses of stationery, fuel, printing, and other contingent expenses in the said office, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Accountant of the Navy, clerks and persons employed in his office, ten thousand four hundred and ten dollars.

For contingent expenses in the office of the Accountant of the Navy, one thousand dollars.

For additional compensation to the clerks in the Navy Department, not exceeding fifteen per centum, in addition to the sum allowed by the act, entitled "An act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks, and to authorise the laying out certain public roads and for other purposes," one thousand nine hundred and thirty-five dollars.

For compensation to the Post master General, Assistant Post-masters General, clerks, and persons employed in the Post-master General's office, including the sum of three thousand five hundred and twelve dollars for compensation to clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the twenty-first of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, nineteen thousand five hundred and sixty-seven dollars.

For the expenses of fuel, house rent for the messenger, candles, stationery, chests, &c incident to the post-master general's office, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For additional compensation to the clerks employed in the Postmaster General's office, not exceeding fifteen per centum, in addition to the sum allowed by the act, entitled "An act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks, and to authorise the laying out certain public roads and for other purposes," one thousand four hundred and one dollars and seventy-five cents.

For compensation to the several loan officers, thirteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks of the Commissioners of Loans, including a sum of two thousand dollars in addition to the amount heretofore allowed by law, and for allowance to certain loan officers, in lieu of clerk hire, and to defray the authorised expense of the several loan offices, seventeen thousand dollars.

For compensation to the surveyor general, & his clerks, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the surveyor of the lands south of Tennessee, clerks employed in his office, and for stationery and other contingencies, including the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars for clerk hire in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated for that object, four thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the officers of the mint, viz:

The director, two thousand dollars.

The treasurer, one thousand two hundred dollars.

The assayer, one thousand five hundred dollars.

The chief coiner, one thousand five hundred dollars.

The melter and refiner, one thousand five hundred dollars.

The engraver, one thousand two hundred dollars.

One clerk, at seven hundred dollars, and

One clerk, at five hundred dollars.

For wages to the persons employed in melting, coining, carpenters', millwrights', and smiths' work, including the sum of one thousand dollars allowed to an assistant coiner and die forger, who also oversees the execution of the iron work, and of six hundred dollars allowed to an assistant engraver, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For repairs of furnaces, cost of rollers and screws, timber, bar-iron, lead, steel, pot-ash, &c for all other contingencies of the mint, five thousand three hundred and four dollars and sixty-two cents.

For an allowance for wastage in the gold and silver coinage, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges & secretary of the Mississippi territory, nine thousand dollars.

For expense of stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges, & secretary of the Indiana territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For expenses of stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges,

and secretary of the Michigan territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For expense of stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary of the Missouri territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For expense of stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges, & secretary of the Illinois territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For expense of stationery, office rent, and other contingent expense of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For the discharge of such demands against the United States, on account of the civil department, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been admitted in due course of settlement at the Treasury, two thousand dollars.

For compensation granted by law to the chief justice, the associate judges, and district judges of the United States, including the chief justice and two associate judges of the District of Columbia, and to the attorney general, including the sum of nine hundred and fifty-three dollars and eighty-four cents, for the salary of the additional district judge of the state of New-York, for the year eighteen hundred and twelve, and a further sum of one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars, to make good a deficiency in the appropriation for the year eighteen hundred and twelve, for the compensation of the attorney general, and of the district judge of Louisiana, sixty-five thousand four hundred and three dollars and eighty four cents.

For the like compensation granted to the several district attorneys of the United States, three thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation granted to the several marshals for the districts of Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, New-Jersey, North-Carolina, Kentucky, Ohio, East and West Tennessee and Louisiana, two thousand two hundred dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the supreme, circuit, and district courts of the U States, including the District of Columbia, and of jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, forfeitures, and penalties, and for defraying the expenses of prosecutions for offenses against the United States, and for the safe keeping of prisoners, forty thousand dollars.

For the payment of sundry pensions granted by the late and present government, eight hundred and sixty dollars.

For the payment of the annual allowance to the invalid pensioners of the United States from the fifth of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen to the fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, ninety-eight thousand dollars.

For expenses incident to the receiving the subscriptions to the loan of eleven millions of dollars, authorised by the act of the fourth of March one thousand eight hundred and twelve, two thousand dollars in addition to the sum already for that purpose appropriated.

For the maintenance and support of light houses, beacons, buoys and public piers, stages of channels, bars and shoals, and certain contingent expenses including twenty-four thousand dollars for completing the fitting up of all the light houses with Winslow Lewis's improvements, ninety-nine thousand three hundred and forty-nine dollars and fifteen cents.

For erecting light houses at the mouth of the Mississippi river, and at or near the pitch of Cape Lookout in North Carolina; being the balance of a former appropriation carried to the surplus fund, thirty-four thousand nine hundred and ninety-five dollars and fifty cents.

For building a light house at Nawschan island, near Tarpaulin Cove in Massachusetts, being the amount of a former appropriation carried to the surplus fund, two thousand four hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For erecting a beacon and placing buoys near the entrance of Savannah river, being an expense incurred under the act of the sixteenth of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, carried to the surplus fund, two thousand four hundred and ninety-four dollars and eighty-nine cents.

For erecting two lights on Lake Erie, viz: on or near Bird Island and on or near Presque Isle, being the balance of a former appropriation carried to the surplus fund, one thousand five hundred and ninety dollars.

For placing buoys and beacons at or near the entrance of the harbor of Beverly in Massachusetts, being the balance of a former appropriation carried into the surplus fund, three hundred and forty-one dollars and ninety-five cents.

For re-building the Baldhead light house in North Carolina, fifteen thousand dollars.

For placing a buoy at the entrance of Barnstable harbor, one hundred dollars.

For the support of sick and disabled seamen in addition to the funds already appropriated by law, twenty thousand dollars.

For defraying the expense of surveying the public land within the several territories of the United States, sixty one thousand two hundred and sixty dollars.

For the payment of a claim for taking the second census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, the sum appropriated for that object having been heretofore carried to the surplus fund, two hundred and seventy-seven dollars and twelve cents.

For the support and safe keeping of prisoners of war, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For bringing the votes for President and Vice-President of the United States to the seat of government, one thousand nine hundred and eleven dollars and fifty cents.

For paying the bounties which may become payable to the owners of private armed vessels, in conformity with the ninth section of the act of the twenty-sixth of June one thousand eight hundred and twelve, ten thousand dollars.

For making the road from Cumberland in the state of Maryland, to the state of Ohio, to be repaid out of the five per cent fund reserved for the purpose, one hundred and forty thousand dollars.

For pensions to the widows or children of officers and soldiers killed in the campaign of one thousand eight hundred and eleven on the Wabash, from the seventh of November one thousand eight hundred and eleven, to the thirty-first of December one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, five thousand five hundred and seventeen dollars and twenty-seven cents.

For expenses of intercourse with foreign nations, thirty-five thousand four hundred dollars.

For the contingent expenses of intercourse with foreign nations, fifty thousand dollars.

For expenses of intercourse with the Barbary powers, fifty thousand dollars.

For the relief and protection of distressed American seamen, fifteen thousand dollars.

For expenses of prosecuting claims and appeals in the courts of France and Denmark in relation to captures of American vessels, and

defending causes elsewhere, four thousand dollars.

For the discharge of such miscellaneous claims against the United States not otherwise provided for, as shall have been admitted in due course of settlement at the Treasury, four thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several appropriations herein before made, shall be paid and discharged out of the fund of six hundred thousand dollars, reserved by an act making provision for the debt of the U. States, and out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro-tempore.
March 3, 1813.

APPROVED, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Nathaniel G. Ingraham, Alexander Phoenix and William Nexsen, junior.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Nathaniel G. Ingraham, Alexander Phoenix and William Nexsen, junior, of the city and state of New-York, confined in the debtor's prison of the city and county of New-York, on certain judgments in favor of the United States against them, be discharged from their imprisonment, on payment by them respectively of the costs of suit: *Provided, however,* That they and each of them shall first assign and convey all the estate, real and personal, which they or either of them own, or whereto they may be entitled, to some person or persons, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury to be by him designated for that purpose, to be holden for the satisfying of any judgment or judgments, obtained against them, or either of them, by the United States, or any debt or debts, due from them or either of them to the United States; and nothing in this act shall be construed to impair the right of the United States to any estate which said Ingraham, Phoenix and Nexsen, or either of them, may have assigned or conveyed to any person or persons whatever, or to prevent the recovery of such estate for satisfying said judgment and debts: *And provided also,* That all such estate, real and personal, that said Ingraham, Phoenix and Nexsen, or either of them, now have or hereafter may acquire, shall be liable for the satisfaction of said judgments and debts, in the same manner as if they had not been imprisoned and discharged; and nothing in this act shall operate to discharge from said judgments, or debts, any person or persons (except said Ingraham, Phoenix and Nexsen) who may be liable therefor, in whole or in part, in any manner or form whatever.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro-tempore.
March 3, 1813.

APPROVED, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Susannah Wiley.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby authorised to pay unto Susannah Wiley, of Georgetown in the District of Columbia, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five hundred dollars in addition to the sum heretofore allowed by law, as a full compensation for the services of her late husband, David Wiley, who was employed by the Post-master General to make a survey of the main post road leading from St. Mary's in the state of Georgia to the city of Washington.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro-tempore.
March 3, 1813.

APPROVED, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Susannah Wiley.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby authorised to pay unto Susannah Wiley, of Georgetown in the District of Columbia, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five hundred dollars in addition to the sum heretofore allowed by law, as a full compensation for the services of her late husband, David Wiley, who was employed by the Post-master General to make a survey of the main post road leading from St. Mary's in the state of Georgia to the city of Washington.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro-tempore.
March 3, 1813.

APPROVED, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To alter the times of holding the district court in the respective districts of New-York and Massachusetts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That instead of the first Tuesdays of April and October, the district court for the district of New-York, directed by law to be holden at Utica, shall be holden on the second Tuesday of May, and the fourth Tuesday of September, yearly.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all actions, suits, process and proceedings, commenced or to be commenced, or now pending in said district court, and liable to be discontinued, or suffer prejudice from the foregoing alterations, may be returned to and shall be continued to the district court, to be holden in pursuance of this act, in such manner as that the same shall suffer no discontinuance or prejudice by virtue of this act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the respective terms of the district court of Massachusetts district, which are now required by law to be holden at Salem, within said district, shall hereafter be holden at Boston, within said district, at the respective times now prescribed by law: and that all writs and processes, of whatsoever nature or kind, that have been or may be issued and made returnable to the said court at Salem, shall be returnable & returned to the said court at Boston, any thing in any former law to the contrary notwithstanding.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro-tempore.
March 3, 1813.

APPROVED, JAMES MADISON.

RESOLUTION

Requesting the President of the United States to present medals to Captain William Bainbridge and the officers of the frigate Constitution.

RESOLVED, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby requested to present to captain William Bainbridge, of the frigate Constitution, a gold medal, with suitable emblems and devices, and a silver medal, with suitable emblems and devices, to each commissioned officer of the said frigate, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of the gallantry, good conduct and services of capt. Bainbridge, his officers and crew, in the capture of the British frigate Java, after a brave and skillful combat.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro-tempore.
March 3, 1813.

APPROVED, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Vesting in the President of the United States the power of retaliation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in all and every case, wherein, during the present war between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, any violations of the laws and usages of war, among civilized nations, shall be or have been done and perpetrated by those acting under authority of the British government, on any of the citizens of the United States or persons in the land or naval service of the United States, the President of the U. States is hereby authorised to cause full and ample retaliation to be made, according to the laws and usages of war among civilized nations, for all and every such violation as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where any outrage or act of cruelty or barbarity shall be or has been practised by any Indian or Indians, in alliance with the British government, or in connexion with those acting under the authority of the said government, on citizens of the United States or those under its protection, the President of the U. S. is hereby authorised to cause full and ample retaliation to be done and executed on such British subjects, soldiers, seamen or marines, or Indians, in alliance or connexion with G. Britain, being prisoners of war, as if the same outrage or act of cruelty or barbarity had been done under the the authority of the British government.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro-tempore.
March 3, 1813.

APPROVED, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of the representatives of Samuel Lapsley, deceased.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the Treasury be & they are hereby authorised and directed to settle the account of John Lysle and Margaret his wife, late Margaret Lapsley, widow, and administratrix of Samuel Lapsley, deceased, and that she be allowed the amount of two final settlement certificates, No. 78,446 for one thousand dollars, and No. 78,447, for one thousand three hundred and sixty dollars, and interest from the twenty-second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, issued in the name of Samuel Lapsley by the commissioner of army accounts for the United States on the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, and that the amount due be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the said John Lysle and Margaret, his wife, administratrix as aforesaid, to be disposed of and distributed according to law.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro-tempore.
March 3, 1813.

APPROVED, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Altering time for holding the district court in the district of Maine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the session of the district court for the district of Maine by law appointed to be holden at Wiscasset on the first Tuesday in March shall, from and after the first day of April next, be holden at Wiscasset on the last Tuesday of February, annually, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro-tempore.
March 3, 1813.

APPROVED, JAMES MADISON.

RESOLUTION

Requesting the president of the U. States to cause to be prepared and laid before congress a system of Military Discipline.

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, be and he is hereby requested to cause to be prepared and laid before congress as soon as practicable a military system of discipline for the Infantry of the Army and Militia of the United States.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro-tempore.
March 3, 1813.

APPROVED, JAMES MADISON.

Ellis & Trotter,

Have just received, and are now opening in their new Brick House, two doors above Sam'l. & Geo. Trotter,

A LARGE & ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

Which they will sell low for CASH, either by wholesale or retail.